

THE RULING FAMILY OF SELANGOR.

BY

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(Extracted from the Selangor Administration Report for 1889.)

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3. There exists, in Malay, an interesting historical work entitled تُحْفَةُ النَّافِيسِ "Tuhfat-el-nafis," written in A. H. 1288, by Raja ALI, of Riouw, which treats of the later history of those Malay States, the royal houses of which have been founded or influenced by Bugis chiefs from the island of Celebes. These include Riouw, Linggi, Johor, Selangor, Siak, &c.

4. A long table of descent is given, which is mostly fabulous until it approaches modern times. In compiling the latter portion, the author has perhaps consulted Dutch publications.

5. The admixture of Bugis blood in the reigning families of the Malay kingdoms of the Straits of Malacca, seems to have commenced in the early part of the 18th century. It is related in the native chronicle above alluded to that *Upu Tanderi Burong*, a Bugis Raja in the island of Celebes (the third son of the first Bugis Raja who embraced Muhammadanism), had five sons :—

(1) *Daing Peani*, from whom (by his marriage in Siantak) the reigning family of Siak in Sumatra are descended. He also married princesses of the reigning Malay families in Johor, Selangor and Kedah.

(2) *Daing Menimbun*, from whom the Rajas of Pontianak, Matan and Brunei are descended.

- (3) *Klana Jaya Putra* alias *Daing Merewah*, first Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda of Riouw. He married a daughter of Tumonggong ABDUL JALIL, of Johor. His son, *KLANA INCHE UNAK*, married in Selangor, and his daughter became the wife of her cousin *DAING KAMOJA*, the son of *DAING PERANI* (No. 1), and third Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda of Riouw.
- (4) *Daing Chela* or *Daing Palai*, second Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda of Riouw. He married a daughter of Sultan ABDUL JALIL (sister of Sultan SULEIMAN BADR-ALAM SHAH) of Johor, and from the female issue of this marriage Sultan HUSSEIN of Singapore (1819) was descended. One of the sons of *DAING CHELA*, Raja LUMU, became the first Yang-di-per-Tuan of Selangor. From him the reigning family of Selangor is descended. Another, Raja HAJI, was the fourth Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda of Riouw and fell in battle at Malacca, fighting against the Dutch, in 1784.
- (5) *Daing Kamasi*, married the sister of the Sultan of Sambas (Borneo) and his descendants have remained there.

6. Of these five chiefs, Nos. 1, 3 and 4 established themselves in Selangor about 1718, and Raja LUMU, the son of No. 4, was left there as ruler of the country. The principal head-quarters of the Bugis was Riouw, and about this time they made piratical raids upon all the western Malay States, one after another. Raja LUMU of Selangor, on the occasion of a visit to Perak, about 1743, was formally invested by the Sultan of Perak (MAHMUD SHAH) with the dignity of Sultan, and took the title of Sultan SALAEDDIN SHAH. His successor, Sultan IBRAHIM, (in 1783) joined with his brother, Raja HAJI, the Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda of Riouw, in an attack upon the Dutch in Malacca. They were repulsed, and Raja HAJI was killed. The Dutch under Admiral VAN BRAAM then attacked Selangor, and the Sultan fled inland and escaped to Pahang.

7. IBRAHIM, aided by the Dato Bandahara of Pahang, reconquered his fort from the Dutch in 1785, but the latter im-

mediately blockaded Kwala Selangor with two ships-of-war and after this blockade had lasted for more than a year the Sultan accepted a treaty by which he acknowledged their sovereignty and agreed to hold his kingdom of them.

8. British political relations with Selangor commenced in 1818, when a commercial treaty was concluded with this State by a British Commissioner, Mr. CRACROFT, on behalf of the Governor of Penang, and this was followed by "an agreement of peace and friendship," concluded with Sultan IBRAHIM SHAH, who was still reigning.

9. Sultan MOHAMMED succeeded Sultan IBRAHIM about the year 1826, and reigned until 1856. He was succeeded in the following year by Sultan ABDUL SAMAD, the present ruler.

10. Sultan ABDUL SAMAD is the son of Raja DOLAH, a younger brother of Sultan MOHAMMED, and at the time of the death of the latter, held the rank and office of Tunku Panglima Besar (Commander-in-Chief). His election to the sovereignty was chiefly the work of Raja JUMA'AT, of Lukut, then a flourishing mining settlement, now decayed and abandoned, who feared the exactions of the late Sultan's family. Sultan MOHAMMED had no less than 19 children, many of them illegitimate, and one of them, Raja MAHMUD (now Penghulu of Ulu Semioneh, a village in Selangor), had been recognised as Raja Muda in his father's life-time. He was only eight years old when Sultan MOHAMMED died. There were other claimants in the persons of various nephews of the late Sultan, sons of Raja USUP and Raja ABDURRAHMAN, who thought their rights stronger than those of the sons of Raja DOLAH. But the influence of Raja JUMA'AT prevented a war of succession.

11. The strong Bugis element in Selangor earned for the people of the State, in early days, the reputation of being the most daring and formidable of all the Malays on the west coast of the Peninsula. Their fleets were successful in Perak and Kedah (Alor Star in Kedah was taken and burned in 1770), and in a work published fifty years ago, Selangor is quaintly described as follows:—"of all the Malayan States "on the Peninsula, it labours under the heaviest *mala fama* on

"the score of piracy, man-stealing, manslaughter, and similar
"peccadilloes of the code of Malayan morals."*

12. Of the Malay population of the State at the present day there is little to say, except to emphasize the contrast noted by an eminent authority† between "the frank simplicity and humour, harmonising well with a certain grave dignified self-possession and genuine politeness, which characterise the manner of the Malays of Kedah, and the sinister and impudent bearing of the maritime and semi-piratical Malay of the South."‡

There is now a large population, of settlers from Sumatra and Java, who are influencing materially the character of the Muhammadan population.

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* Moors's Notices, p. 243.

† The late Mr. J. R. LOGAN.

‡ Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xvi, p. 321.

